IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

 \boxtimes

Applicants:	MABIRE, Dominique	MABIRE, Dominique Jean-Pierre et al.		
Serial No.:	Not Assigned	Art Ur	nit: TBA	
Filed:	Herewith	Exami	iner: TBA	
For:	QUINOXALINONES	6-SUBSTITUTED 2-QUINOLINONES AND 2- QUINOXALINONES AS POLY(ADP-RIBOSE) POLYMERASE INHIBITORS		
P. O. Box 14	er for Patents	<u>AMENDMENT</u>		
Dear Sir:				
	to examination and calculation of	f fees due, please ame	nd the above-	
\boxtimes	Amendments to the Specifica	tion begin on page 2 o	of this paper.	
\boxtimes		ndments to the Claims are reflected in the listing of the claims in begins on page 3 of this paper.		
	Amendments to the Drawing include an attached replacement		of this paper and	

Remarks begin on page 12 of this paper.

Specification:

Page 1, between the Title and line 5, please insert the following new paragraph:

-- Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is the national stage of Application No. PCT/EP2004/013164, filed November 18, 2004, which application claims priority from EPO Patent Application No. 03078859.0, filed December 5, 2003 --

Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the captioned application.

1. (Original) A compound of formula (I),

the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR⁵, wherein R⁵ is hydrogen or taken together with R¹ may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

 R^1 is C_{1-6} alkyl or thienyl;

R² is hydrogen or hydroxy or taken together with R³ or R⁴ may form =O;

R³ is a radical selected from

$$-(CH_2)_{S}$$
- NR^6R^7 (a-1),
-O-H (a-2),
-O-R⁸ (a-3),
-S- R⁹ (a-4), or
—C=N (a-5),

wherein

s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

 R^6 is –CHO, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl, piperidinyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, thienyl C_{1-6} alkyl, pyrrolyl C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl C_{1-6} alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonyl C_{1-6} alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, or

arylC₁₋₆alkyl(C₁₋₆alkyl)aminoC₁₋₆alkyl;

R⁷ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl;

 R^8 is $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl, $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkylcarbonyl or di($C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl)amino $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl; and

R⁹ is di(C₁₋₆alkyl)aminoC₁₋₆alkyl;

or R³ is a group of formula

$$-Z-$$
 (b-1),

wherein

Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from

$$R^{10}$$
 $HN N R^{10}$ R^{10} $HN N R^{10}$ R^{10} R^{10}

$$R^{11}$$
 R^{10}
 R^{10}
 R^{10}
 R^{10}

wherein each R¹⁰ independently is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, aminocarbonyl, hydroxy,

—
$$C_{1-6}$$
alkanediyl— N
— C_{1-6} alkanediyl

 $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyloxy $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl, $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyloxy $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkylamino, aryl $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl, di(phenyl $C_{2\text{-}6}$ alkenyl), piperidinyl $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl, $C_{3\text{-}10}$ cycloalkyl, $C_{3\text{-}10}$ cycloalkyl $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl, aryloxy(hydroxy) $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl, haloindazolyl, aryl $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkyl, aryl $C_{2\text{-}6}$ alkenyl, morpholino, $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkylimidazolyl, or pyridinyl $C_{1\text{-}6}$ alkylamino;

$$R^4$$
 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, aryl C_{1-6} alkyl or ;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₆alkyloxy;

with the proviso that when

n is 0, X is N, R² is hydrogen, R³ is a group of formula (b-1), Z is the heterocyclic ring system (c-2) or (c-4) wherein said heterocyclic ring system Z is attached to the rest of the molecule with a nitrogen atom, and R¹⁰ is hydrogen; then

R⁴ is other than C₁₋₆alkyl or pyridinyl.

- .
- 2. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein n is 0 or 1; X is N or CR⁵, wherein R⁵ is hydrogen; R³ is a radical selected from (a-1), (a-2) or (a-3) or is a group of formula (b-1) i.e. –Z-; s is 0, 1 or 2; R⁶ is –CHO, C₁₋₆alkyl, piperidinylC₁₋₆alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinylC₁₋₆alkyl or arylC₁₋₆alkyl(C₁₋₆alkyl)aminoC₁₋₆alkyl; R⁸ is C₁₋₆alkyl; when R³ is a group of formula (b-1) then Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from (c-2) or (c-4); and each R¹⁰ independently is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₆alkyloxyC₁₋₆alkylamino.
- 3. (Currently Amended) A compound according to claim 1 and 2 wherein n is 0; X is N or CR⁵, wherein R⁵ is hydrogen; R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl; R² is hydrogen or hydroxy or taken together with R⁴ may form =O; R³ is a radical selected from (a-1) or (a-2); s is 0 or 1; R⁶ is -CHO or C₁₋₆alkyl; and R⁴ is

hydrogen,
$$C_{1-6}$$
alkyl or .

4. (Currently Amended) A compound according to claim 1, 2 and 3 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of: compound No 1, compound No 1, compound No 1.

5, compound No 7, compound No 3 and compound No 17:			
compound 1	compound 5		
OH Compound 7	compound 3		
compound 17			

- 5. (Cancelled)
- 6. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and as an active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1 to 4.

- 7. (Cancelled).
- 8. (Currently Amende) A method of treating Use of a compound for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment in a subject of a PARP mediated disorder, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of wherein said compound is a compound of formula (I)

the N-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR⁵, wherein R⁵ is hydrogen or taken together with R¹ may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl or thienyl;

 R^2 is hydrogen or hydroxy or taken together with R^3 or R^4 may form =0;

R³ is a radical selected from

-(CH₂)_S- NR⁶R⁷ (a-1),
-O-H (a-2),
-O-R⁸ (a-3),
-S- R⁹ (a-4), or
—C
$$\equiv$$
N (a-5),

wherein

s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

 R^6 is –CHO, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonylamino C_{1-6} alkyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl, piperidinyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, thienyl C_{1-6} alkyl, pyrrolyl C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl C_{1-6} alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonyl C_{1-6} alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, or

 $arylC_{1-6}alkyl(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl;$

R⁷ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl;

 R^8 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl or di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino C_{1-6} alkyl; and

 R^9 is di(C₁₋₆alkyl)aminoC₁₋₆alkyl;

or R³ is a group of formula

$$-Z-$$
 (b-1),

wherein

Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from

$$R^{10}$$
 HN R^{10} HN R^{10} R^{10} R^{10} R^{10} R^{10} R^{10} R^{10} R^{10} R^{10}

$$R^{11}$$
 R^{10}
 R^{10}
 R^{10}
 R^{10}

wherein each R¹⁰ independently is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, aminocarbonyl, hydroxy,

—
$$C_{1-6}$$
alkanediyl— N
— C_{1-6} alkanediyl

$$\begin{split} &C_{1\text{-}6}alkyloxyC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ C_{1\text{-}6}alkyloxyC_{1\text{-}6}alkylamino,\ arylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\\ &di(phenylC_{2\text{-}6}alkenyl),\ piperidinylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ C_{3\text{-}10}cycloalkyl,\ C_{3\text{-}10}cycloalkylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\\ &aryloxy(hydroxy)C_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ haloindazolyl,\ arylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ arylC_{2\text{-}6}alkenyl,\ morpholino,\\ &C_{1\text{-}6}alkylimidazolyl,\ or\ pyridinylC_{1\text{-}6}alkylamino; \end{split}$$

 R^4 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, aryl C_{1-6} alkyl or ;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₆alkyloxy.

- 9. (Cancelled)
- 10. (Currently Amended) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of chemotherapy of comprising administration of a compound according to claim 1, in a therapeutically

effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to chemotherapy, prior to administration of said chemotherapy Use according to claim 8 and 9 wherein the treatment involves chemosensitization.

- 11. (Currently Amended) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of radiotherapy of comprising administration of a compound according to claim 1, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to ionizing radiation, prior to administration of said radiotherapy. Use according to claim 8 and 9 wherein the treatment involves radiosensitization.
- 12. (Original) A combination of a compound with a chemotherapeutic agent wherein said compound is a compound of formula (I)

the N-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR⁵, wherein R⁵ is hydrogen or taken together with R¹ may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl or thienyl;

 R^2 is hydrogen or hydroxy or taken together with R^3 or R^4 may form =0;

R³ is a radical selected from

-(CH₂)₈- NR⁶R⁷ (a-1),
-O-H (a-2),
-O-R⁸ (a-3),
-S- R⁹ (a-4), or
—C
$$\equiv$$
N (a-5),

wherein

s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

 R^6 is –CHO, C_{1-6} alkyl, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, di(C_{1-6} alkyl)amino C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonylamino C_{1-6} alkyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl, piperidinyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, piperidinyl C_{1-6} alkylaminocarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkyloxy, thienyl C_{1-6} alkyl, pyrrolyl C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl C_{1-6} alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonyl C_{1-6} alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinyl C_{1-6} alkyl, or aryl C_{1-6} alkyl C_{1-6} alkyl)amino C_{1-6} alkyl;

R⁷ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl;

 R^8 is $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl, $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkylcarbonyl or di($C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl)amino $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl; and

 $R^9\,is\,di(C_{1\text{-}6}alkyl)aminoC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl;$

or R³ is a group of formula

$$-Z-$$
 (b-1),

wherein

Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from

$$R^{10}$$
 HN R^{10} HN R^{10} R^{10}

$$R^{11}$$
 R^{10}
 R^{10}
 R^{10}
 R^{10}

wherein each R¹⁰ independently is hydrogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, aminocarbonyl, hydroxy,

—
$$C_{1-6}$$
alkanediyl— N
— C_{1-6} alkanediyl O

$$\begin{split} &C_{1\text{-}6}alkyloxyC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ C_{1\text{-}6}alkyloxyC_{1\text{-}6}alkylamino,\ arylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\\ &di(phenylC_{2\text{-}6}alkenyl),\ piperidinylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ C_{3\text{-}10}cycloalkyl,\ C_{3\text{-}10}cycloalkylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\\ &aryloxy(hydroxy)C_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ haloindazolyl,\ arylC_{1\text{-}6}alkyl,\ arylC_{2\text{-}6}alkenyl,\ morpholino,\\ &C_{1\text{-}6}alkylimidazolyl,\ or\ pyridinylC_{1\text{-}6}alkylamino; \end{split}$$

 R^4 is hydrogen, $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, aryl $C_{1\text{--}6}$ alkyl or

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C₁₋₆alkyl or C₁₋₆alkyloxy.

- 13. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing a compound as claimed in claim 1, comprising: characterized by
- a) the hydrolysis of intermediates of formula (VIII), according to art-known methods, by submitting the intermediates of formula (VIII) to appropriate reagents, such as, tinchloride, acetic acid and hydrochloric acid, in the presence of a reaction inert solvent, e.g. tetrahydrofuran.

b) the cyclization of intermediates of formula (X), according to art-known cyclizing procedures into compounds of formula (I) wherein X is CH herein referred to as compounds of formula (I-j), preferably in the presence of a suitable Lewis Acid, e.g. aluminum chloride either neat or in a suitable solvent such as, for example, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, chlorobenzene, methylbenzene and the like; halogenated hydrocarbons, e.g. trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and the like; an ether, e.g. tetrahydrofuran, 1,4 dioxane and the like or mixtures of such solvents.

c) the condensation of an appropriate ortho-benzenediamine of formula (XI) with an ester of formula (XII) wherein R^h is C₁₋₆alkyl, into compounds of formula (I), wherein X is N, herein referred to as compounds of formula (I-i), in the presence of a carboxylic acid, e.g. acetic acid and the like, a mineral acid such as, for example hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, or a sulfonic acid such as, for example, methane-sulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, 4 methylbenzenesulfonic acid and the like.

$$R^{4} \xrightarrow{R^{2}} (CH_{2})_{n} \xrightarrow{NH_{2}} NH_{2} \qquad R^{1} \xrightarrow{O} OR^{h} \qquad \qquad R^{4} \xrightarrow{R^{2}} (CH_{2})_{n} \xrightarrow{N} NH_{2} \qquad (I-i)$$

Docket No. PRD2121USPCT **EFS FILING**

REMARKS

Consideration of the captioned application in view of the foregoing amendments

and following remarks is requested.

The specification has been amended to refer to the priority applications.

Claims 1-4, 6, 8 and 10-13 are currently pending. Claims 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 13

are currently amended, without disclaimer of, or prejudice to, the subject matter deleted, to

remove multiple dependencies and to comport with U.S. style claim practice. Claims 5, 7

and 9 are hereby cancelled, without disclaimer of, or prejudice to, the subject matter

thereof. No new matter has been added.

Accordingly, the claims pending and under consideration are claims 1-4, 6, 8 and

10-13.

Early favourable action on the merits is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance of claims 1-4, 6,

8 and 10-13 be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

/Alana G. Kriegsman/

Alana Kriegsman, Esq.

Reg. No. 41,747

Johnson & Johnson One Johnson & Johnson Plaza New Brunswick, NJ 08933-7003

(732) 524-1495

Dated: May 30, 2006

Page 12 of 12